

Isotopes Serve Science

25-12-18/39

so-called heteropolycompounds, used for the manufacture of antibiotics as well as for the separation (fission) and cleaning of radioactive isotopes. A.P. Vinogradov reported on studies of the isotopic composition of the earth's crust and meteorites. There are 2 drawings.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KREPS, Ye.M. (Leningrad)

At the 26th International Physiological Congress in Brussels.
Biokhimiia 22 no.3:609-611 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(BRUSSELS--PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

GINETSINSKIY, A.G. (Leningrad); KREPS, Ye.M. (Leningrad); TONKIKH, A.V.
(Leningrad)

Leon Abgarovich Orbeli; on his 75th birthday. Fiziol.zhur. 43
no.7:595-599 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(ORBELI, LEON ABGAROVICH, 1882-)

L. M. H. M.
KREPS, Ya. M.

Review of A.S.Troshin's book "Problem of cellular permeability."
Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.10:1003-1004 0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(PERMEABILITY) (TROSHIN, A.S.)

GINETSINSKIY, A.G., otv. red.; KREPS, Ye.M., red.; TONKIKH, A.V., red.;
TARASOV, G.A., red. izd-va.; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the evolution of physiological functions, dedicated
to the 75th anniversary of Academician L.A.Orbeli] Problemy
evoliutsii fiziologicheskikh funktsii; sbornik, posviashchennyi
75-letiiu akademika L.A.Orbeli. Moskva, 1958. 232 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii.
(Physiology)

KREPS, Ye. M

BIRYUKOV, Dmitriy Andreyevich, prof., otv. red.; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, A.V., red.;
ZHUKOV, Ye.K., red.; KARAMYAN, A.I., red.; KREPS, Ye.M., red.;
PAVLOV, B.V., red.; VEDYAYEV, F.P., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Evolution of the functions of the nervous system] Evolutsia
funktsii nervnoi sistemy. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry,
Leningr. otd-nie, 1958. 287 p.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademiiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Biryukov).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KREPS, E. M.
BOGOROV, B. G. and KREPS, E. M.

"Discharging Radioactive Waste Into Deep-Water Ocean Depressions."

paper to be presented at 2nd Un Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 1958.

AUTHORS:

Bogorov, V.G., Kreps, Ye.M., Member Correspondents of the
AS USSR

SOV-26-58-9-7/42

TITLE:

Is it Possible to Bury Radioactive Wastes in the Deep-Water
Trenches of the Ocean? (Vozmozhno li zakhoroneniye radioak-
tivnykh otkhodov v glubokovodnykh vpadinakh okeana)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 9, pp 45-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to the authors' opinion, the problem of the disposal of radio-active wastes has not yet been studied sufficiently. The suggestion to bury radioactive wastes in one or several of the 19 deep-water ocean trenches is considered. The Tonga trench investigated in 1952/53 by the American research vessel "Capricorn" and in 1957/58 by the Soviet "Vityaz'" is taken for an example. It is described with respect to its bottom relief, distribution of temperature, salinity and water density, conditions characterizing the processes on the trench bottom (tables 1 - 3), based partly on work by A.N. Bogoyavlenskiy and L.A. Zenkevich of the Institut okeanologii (Institute of Oceanology). The ensuing discussion of water circulation in a given part of the ocean and the mixture of

Card 1/2

Is it Possible to Bury Radioactive Wastes in the Deep-Water Trenches of the Ocean?

SOV-26-53-9-7/42

diverse waters is partly based on N.N. Zubov's investigations. The authors conclude that the radiation wastes will get into the general circulation of the upper water layers comparatively quickly and enter the organisms of plants, animals, fish and mammals there and consequently affect man dangerously. There are 2 diagrams, 3 tables and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 3 American and 2 English.

1. Radioactive waste--Disposal

Card 2/2

KREPS, Ievgeniy Mikhaylovich; GRISHINA, L.I., red.; NOGINA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Aboard the "Vitiag" to the islands of the Pacific Ocean]
Na "Vitiage" k ostrovam Tikhogo okeana. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
geogr.lit-ry, 1959. 169 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Pacific Ocean--Description and travel)

KREPS, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; DEMBO, A.G., red.; HULEVA, M.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Oxihemometry] Oksigemometriia; tekhnika, primeneniye v
fiziologii i meditsine. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry
Medgiz, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 221 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for
Kreps).
(BLOOD--OXYGEN CONTENT)

PHASE I BOOK ENLIGHTENMENT
807/5004
International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958.
Doklady sovetskikh nauchnykh. [1.4] Radiatsiya radioelementov i radiatsionnykh
prevrashcheniy (Reports of Soviet Scientists. v. 2). Chemistry of Radio-
elements and Radiation Transformations) Moscow, Akademiya, 1959. 523 p.
8,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Izd.)

Ed. (Title page): A. P. Vinogradov, Academician; Ed.: V. I. Lobanov, Tech. Ed.:
Ya. I. Maslov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers
interested in the applications of radioactive materials in science and
industry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 26 separate studies concerning various aspects of
the chemistry of certain radioactive elements and the processes of radiation
effect on matter. These reports discuss present-day methods of radiation
irradiated nuclear fuel, research in the chemistry of mercury, thorium,
uranium, plutonium, and cerium, problems related to the sorption and bury-
ing of radioactive wastes, the radiolysis of aqueous solutions and of
organic compounds, the mechanism of polymer chain grafting, and the effect
of radiation on natural and synthetic rubbers. V. I. Prusakov edited the
present volume. Most of the reports are accompanied by references. Con-
tributions to individual investigations are mentioned in annotations. Con-
the Table of Contents.

Alenikhina, I. P., L. L. Sytykh, L. I. Lyda, V. I. Papis, and L. A.
Chernobay. Radiatsionnyye i khimicheskiye svoystva i svoystva
dvaizhnykh puti (Report No. 202)

137

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. Investigations on the Chemistry of
Americium (Report No. 207)
[In: S. Chernobayevskiy is mentioned as having supplied the material
for the second section of this study.]

137

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. Contribution to the Chemistry of Radioactive Rubidium
(Report No. 214)

166

Prusakov, V. I., L. L. Sytykh, A. P. Maslov, V. V. Gerasimov, P. M.
Sviridov, and V. I. Prusakov. Study of the Migration of
Radioactive Elements in Soils (Report No. 207)

178

Voznesenskiy, S. A., G. A. Belya, P. P. Dolzhenko, and L. I. Maslov.
Detection of Low-Salt-Content and Low-Activity Waste Waters from
Nuclear Power Plants (Report No. 202)

189

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. On the Possibility of Surging Radioac-
tive Wastes in Deep-Water Depositions of the Ocean (Report No. 205)

194

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. Investigations into the
Investigation of Aqueous Solutions (Report No. 205)

204

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. Investigations into the
Investigation of Aqueous Solutions (Report No. 202)

211

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. Investigations into the
Investigation of Aqueous Solutions (Report No. 202)

211

Prusakov, V. I., and V. I. Prusakov. Investigations into the
Investigation of Aqueous Solutions (Report No. 202)

211

Physiological Sciences, Pennine Alps

KREPS, Ye.M.

Radioactive contamination of oceans and marine organisms.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.3:321-334 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL)

KREPS, Ye.M.

Recent data on the evolution of the phosphorus metabolism of the
brain. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 8:543-548 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - Ye.M.
Kreps) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(BRAIN) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

KREPS, Ye.M.; VERZHBINSKAYA, N.A.

Brain metabolism in the evolution of vertebrates. Izv.AN SSSR.
Ser.biol 24 no.6:855-864 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Laboratory of Comparative Biochemistry, Institute of Physiology,
Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(METABOLISM) (BRAIN)

ZAL'TSMAN, Genrikh L'vovich; KREPS, Ye.M., red.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.A., red.; CHU-
NAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Physiological bases for human life under conditions of increased
atmospheric pressure] Fiziologicheskie osnovy prebyvaniya chelove-
ka v usloviakh povyshennogo davleniya gazovoi sredy. Pod red.
E.M.Krepsa. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, Leningr.
otd-nie, 1961. 185 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krep)
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ORBELI, Leon Abgarovich [deceased]; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, A.V., red. toma;
VOSKRESENSKAYA, A.K., red. toma; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., red. [deceased];
ASRATYAN, E.A., red.; KREPS, Ye.M., red.; GINETSKIY, A.G., red.;
LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., red.; TONKIKH, A.V., prof., red.; GOL'DANSKAYA,
M.I., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Selected works in five volumes] Izbrannye trudy v piati tomakh.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [Problems of evolutionary
physiology] Voprosy evoliutsionnoi fiziologii. 1961. 455 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Koshtoyants, Asratyan, Kreps).
2. Chleny-korrespondenty Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ginetinskiy, Lebedinskiy).

(PHYSIOLOGY)

KREYTSER, Andrey Genrikhovich; KREPS, Ye.M., prof., red.; TISHCHENKO, M.I., red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on medical instruments] Spravochnik po meditsin-
skim priboram. Pod red. E.M.Krepsa. Leningrad, Medgiz,
1962. 195 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kreps).
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KREPS, Ye.M.; MANUKYAN, K.G.; SMIRNOV, A.A.; CHIRKOVSKAYA, Ye.V.

Study of phospholipides of the nervous system in the evolutionary series of animals. Biokhimiia 28 no.6:978-986 N-D'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratory of Neurochemistry, Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

KREPS, Ye. M.

"Phospholipids in the Evolution of the Nervous System."

report submitted for 6th Intl Biochemistry Cong, New York City, 26 Jul-1 Aug 1964.

KREPS, Ye.M., otv. red.; VERZHBINSKAYA, N.A., red.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, A.K., red.; ZHUKOV, Ye.K., red.; ZAGORUL'KO, T.M., red.; ITINA, N.A., red.; KARAMYAN, A.I., red.; KARMANOVA, I.G., red.; KONSTANTINOVA, M.S., red.; TITOVA, L.K., red.

[Evolution of the functions; physiological, biochemical and structural foundations of the evolution of the functions. Festschrift for the 80th anniversary of Academician L.A.Orbeli] Evoliutsiia funktsii; fiziologicheskie, biokhimicheskie i strukturnye osnovy evoliutsii funktsii. Sbornik posviashchennyi 80-letiiu akademika L.A.Orbeli. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 290 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kreps).

IVANOV, I.I.; KREPS, Ye.M.; ZAREMBSKIY, R.A., kand. med. nauk

First All-Union Biochemical Conference. Vest. AN SSSR 34
no.5:144-148 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Ivanov). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krepis).

L 62782-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020628

UR/0218/64/029/006/1111/1118

AUTHOR: Kreps, Ye. M.; Manukyan, K. G.; Patrikeyeva, M. V.; Smirnov, A. A.;
Chenzykayeva, Ye. Yu.; Chirkovskaya, Ye. V.

TITLE: Phospholipids of the subcellular particles of hen's brain

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 29, no. 6, 1964, 1111-1118

TOPIC TAGS: cell physiology, brain, cytology, experiment animal

Abstract: Investigations were conducted to determine the content of phospholipids in the subcellular particles (mitochondria, microsomes, and nuclei) of a hen's brain. Grown hens of the White Leghorn variety were used in the investigations. A hen's brain separated from the membrane and the blood vessels was reduced to fine particles and homogenized with a solution of saccharose and ethylenediamine tetraacetate for two minutes. The subcellular particles were isolated by differential centrifuging at temperatures of + 2 to four degrees. The phospholipid content in the subcellular particles was determined by paper chromatography. The investigations established that the phospholipid content was largest in the microsomes, and somewhat lower in the mitochondria and nuclei -- by 10-15 percent. Some differences characterized the fractions: lecithin was

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L 62782-68

ACCESSION NR: AP5020628

found to be the largest component in all of the fractions; the fraction content of phosphatidylethanol and phosphatidylserine was somewhat smaller; small concentrations of sphingomyelin, phosphatidylinositol, and phosphatidylglycerol were found. An absence of phosphatidylglycerol is characteristic of the microsomes, although it is always present in the mitochondria and nuclei. It was established also that the microsomes contain larger quantities of sphingomyelin and lecithin than the other fractions, while the mitochondria contain larger quantities of ethanaminophosphatide and serinophosphatide. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii im. I. M. Sechenova
Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry,
Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 920

JPRS

Card 2/2

KREPS, Ye.M., otv. red.; VERZHBINSKAYA, N.A., red.; VINNIKOV,
Yu.A., red.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, A.K., red.; ZHUKOV, Ye.K.,
red.; ZAGORUL'KO, T.M., red.; ITINA, N.A., red.;
KARAMYAN, A.I., red.; KARMANOVA, I.G., red.;
KONSTANTINOVA, M.S., red.; PLISETSKAYA, E.M., red.

[Functional evolution of the nervous system] Funktsio-
nal'naya evoliutsiya nervnoi sistemy. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 189 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fizic-
logii i biokhimii.

KREPS. Ye.M.; MANUKYAN, K.G.; PATRIKEYEVA, M.V.; SMIRNOV, A.A.; CHENYKAYEVA,
Ye.Yu.; CHIRKOVCKAYA, Ye.V.

Phospholipides in subcellular particles of the chick brain.
Biokhimiia 29 no.6:1111-1118 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fizbiologii i biokhimi i imeni I.M.
Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted April 23, 1964.

MOSEYEV, N.N., prof.; FRAPS, Ye.M.; MIFHELECH, M.Ya., doctor med. nauk

Foreign scientists in the U.S.S.R. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 12, 1969
D 145. (M 75 12:1)

1. Galen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kras).

L 25756-66

ACC NR: AP6016386

SOURCE CODE: UR/0300/65/037/005/0734/0741

AUTHOR: Kreps, Ye. M.

ORG: Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry im. I. M. Sechenov,
AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Phospholipid composition of the membranes of cells of the nervous system in
the evolutionary aspect

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy biokhimichnyy zhurnal, v. 37, no. 5, 1965, 734-741

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system, paper chromatography, biochemistry, cell physiology,
organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: The phospholipid composition of the cell membranes of the nervous system was compared in various brain formations in animals belonging to different branches of the animal kingdom, possessing more primitive and more developed nervous systems; changes in the phospholipid composition in the cells of the nervous system with the course of ontogenetic development in the mammals and birds were followed; and the phospholipids of the membranes of various subcellular particles, which perform different functions in the cell, were compared. Various types of chromatography, chiefly chromatography on paper impregnated with silicic acid, were used to separate the phospholipids extracted from nerve tissue homogenates or from individual subcellular fractions with a chloroform-methanol mixture. The great similarity of the phospholipids in the membranes of the nervous system in animals of different origin and level of development is striking. Not only the set of phospholipids, but also the

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L 25756-66

ACC NR: AP6016386

relative concentrations of the individual phospholipids are similar. In the general phospholipid pattern, two phosphoglycerides, lecithin (choline phosphatide) and ethanolamine phosphatide, always comprise the bulk of the membrane phosphatides — up to 80% of the total phospholipids. In the elements of the nerve cells, a rather substantial amount of an acid phospholipid, serine phosphatide, is always combined with them. These phospholipids may be present in the diacyl, ester form, and in the enol ester form in the form of plasmalogens, in which one fatty acid residue is joined by an aldehydogenic bond. In addition to the three nitrogen-containing phosphodiglycerides, phosphoinositides are always present. Their concentration is always low, but their turnover rate is high. They are present both in free form and as protein-lipid complexes of various degrees of strength. Another phosphatide acid, phosphodiglyceride, which has no nitrogen base, is probably also always present in the cell membrane of animal nerve cells. This is a very active compound metabolically, occupying a central place as an intermediate in the synthesis of most phospholipids. The structure of the cell membrane is always made up of a bimolecular phospholipid core and two outer monomolecular protein layers. Data indicating a special role of the phosphoinositides and phosphatide acid in the transport of ions through the membrane are discussed. In addition, chemical "specialization" in the course of evolutionary development is indicated by the findings of molecular components characteristic of definite types of membranes and absent in others. Examples of these in animals of varied developmental levels are outlined. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEN DATE: 05Jun65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 012
Card 2/2 CC

WASILEWSKA, Irena; KRUPELSKA, Hanna

Separation of thiamine phosphate esters by the method of paper chromatography. Acta pol. pharm. 28 no.5:371-376 '61.

1. Z Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Warszawie Dyrektor: dr P.Nantka-Namirski.

(VITAMIN B1 rel cpds)

(CHROMATOGRAPHY)

ZADUMINSKI, Marian [deceased]; WASILEWSKA, Irena, KROWCZYNSKI, Leszek;
KREPSKA, Hanna

Observation on the stability of cocarboxylase hydrochloride.
Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.5:399-403 '63.

1. Z Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Warszawie.

*

KREPSKA-LELEWSKA, Zofia, mgr.

An average day in a hospital pharmacy. Farmacja Pol
16 no.17:356. S '61.

1. Kirownik Apteni Szpitalna w Hajnowka.

HADNAGY, Csaba, dr.; KREPSZ, Ivan, dr.; BARTEL, Gyorgy, dr.;
SZABO, Istvan, dr.; KOZMA, Jozsef, dr.

Study on the effect of x-rays on antibody formation. Magy.
radiol. 8 no.1:57-59 Feb 56.

1. A Marosvasarhelyi Vertarolo es Veratomleszto Kozpont (igazgato:
Hagnagy Csaba dr. foorvos), a Marosvasarhelyi Orvostudomanyi es
Gyogyszereszeti Felso Oktatasu Inteze. Intezet Radiologiai Osztalya
(igazgato: Krepsz, Ivan dr. egy. eloado-tanar) kozlemenye.
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

total body on antibody form. in rabbits against sheep
erythrocytes, inhib. (Hun))
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES

antibody form. in rabbits against sheep erythrocytes,
inhib. by total body roentgen ray radiation.(Hun))

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Digestive System.

8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40724

Author : Krepaz, I.
Inst : Not given

Title : A Few Anomalies of Development of the Gastrointestinal
Tract

Orig Pub : Pediatria, 1957, 6, No 5, 439-447

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

KREPSZ, I.

GYERGYAI, P.; HADNAGY, Cs.; KINDA, K.; CAIALB, C.; BRAUNER, G.; SZENTKIRALYI, I.;
KREPSZ, I.

Role of tetanus toxin and endotoxins of coli dispepsiae in the mitotic activity of the organism. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.1:77-80 Feb 58.

1. Marosvasarhelyi Orvostudományi és Gyógyászati Intézet Korbonctani Intézete, Bukaresti Onkológiai Intézet és Székelyudvarhelyi Közegészségügyi Laboratorium.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI

endotoxins of coli dispepsiae, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(TETANUS

toxin, inhib. of mitotic activity in mice (Hun))

(CELL DIVISION

mitosis inhib. by endotoxins of coli dispepsiae & tetanus toxin in mice (Hun))

KREPSZ, Ivan, dr.; VARNA, Alexandru, dr.

Kaschin-Beck disease. Magy radiol. 13 no.1:14-18 Ja '61.

1. A Marasnisirhelyi Ornostudományi és Gyógyszertészeti Intézet
Röntgenklinikájának (vezető: Krepsz Ivan dr. egyet. előadó tanár)
közleménye.
(OSTEOARTHRITIS radiológ)

P/507/60/010/030/003/005
D271/D308

AUTHOR: Krepsztul, H.

TITLE: Comparison DC millivoltmeter

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace,
v. 10, no. 30, 1960, 63 - 66

TEXT: A DC millivoltmeter is described which gives a good accuracy over the range of 0.2 mV - 100 V and has a high input impedance. Measured and standard voltages are applied to two capacitors to which, by a vibrator, a third capacitor is connected alternately at the rate of 100 times a second so that the voltage varies according to the difference between the standard and measured voltages. A potentiometer in the standard voltage source serves to set the difference voltage to minimum as read on a zero indicator which follows an AC amplifier. The nominal error is the sum of the standard voltage meter and of the sensitivity error of the zero indicator; the reading constancy varies between 0.2 % on the 10 mV range and 0.02 % on the high ranges. The absolute error is 1.5 % on the 100 mV range and 1 % for other ranges. The input resistance, for the end of the Card 1/2

Comparison DC millivoltmeter

P/507/60/010/030/003/005
D271/D308

range value, is greater than 50. MΩ for all ranges. Operation of the instrument is explained and a detailed circuit diagram is given, which marked component values. The instrument is not transistorized. There are 7 figures.

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P/507/60/010/030/005/005
D271/D308

AUTHOR: Krepsztul, H.

TITLE: Phasemeter type MF/30-1

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace,
v. 10, no. 30, 1960, 73 - 74

TEXT: A 30 Mc/s phasemeter is described. The major part of the error which amounts to $2.50 \pm 1\%$ is caused by the indicating instrument; this error can be reduced by using synchroscope or a phasemeter operating at 150 - 200 kc/s. Voltages, the phase difference of which is to be measured, are brought to mixers via cathode followers and attenuators; a local oscillator provides 29.6 - 30 Mc/s so as to obtain about 200 kc/s at the mixer outputs. Beating frequencies are supplied to both mixers in the same phase, and an adjustable phaseshifter is included in one channel in order to compensate for some differences between channels. Actual phase measurement, at about 200 kc/s, is performed by a diode coincidence circuit with three germanium diodes; duration of pulses flowing through one of the diodes is controlled by voltages applied to the other diodes
Card 1/2

Phasemeter type MF/30-1

P/507/60/010/030/005/005
D271/D308

and is proportional to the measured phase difference, becoming zero when the two voltages are in anti-phase. Basic circuit of the phase-meter is shown and described. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

43038

S/194/62/000/010/080/084
A055/A126

AUTHOR: Krepsztul, H.

TITLE: Use of a comparison-millivoltmeter for measuring phase-shifts in a wide frequency range

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 135, abstract 10-7-270v (Prace Przemysl. inst. telekomun., 1961, v. 11, no. 32 - 33, 113 - 116; Polish)

TEXT: A device for measuring phase-shifts in the 400 kc to 60 Mc frequency range is described. The device is composed of a millivoltmeter MVP-1 and a diode measuring head PMP-1. With the aid of the diode head, the device measures the voltages of two signals and the vector difference of these voltages, which, after a calculation, permits to determine the phase-shift sought for. A diagram facilitating the calculation is reproduced, as well as the curves showing the dependence of the absolute value of the measurement error on the value of the measured phase-shift. The range of the measured voltages extends from 0.05 to 10 v. The error for phase angles from 0 to 110° does not exceed $\pm 0.5^\circ \pm 2\%$. By im-

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Use of a comparison-millivoltmeter for

S/194/62/000/010/080/084
A055/A126

proving the diode-head design, it is possible to widen the band of the frequencies of the measured signals up to 500 Mc. There are 5 references.

S.P.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KREPSZTUL, H., mgr.inz.

Compensation phase shift indicator. Przegl telekom 34 no.10:321
0 '61.

KREPSZTUL, H.

High frequency signaling amplitude modulator. Przem inst telekom
prace 12 no.37:41-43 '62.

P/507/62/012/037/004/004
D271/D308

AUTHOR: Krepsztul, H.

TITLE: HF amplitude modulator

SOURCE: Warsaw. Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji. Prace.
v. 12, no. 37, 1962, 41-43

TEXT: The design of a laboratory modulator is described which serves for amplitude modulating, by a function $F(t)$, a train of HF pulses with varying amplitudes and irregular time intervals, without upsetting the ratio of pulse amplitudes over a short period of time. The modulating element is a capacitor whose capacitance varies between 0 and maximum following the $F(t)$ law. This element is inserted in series between the generator and the parallel tuned circuit. The capacitance is varied by rotating a suitably shaped screen between the plates of the capacitor. Rotational speed corresponds to the period of $F(t)$. Acting, i.e. not separated by the screen, surface of the plates is

Card 1/2
$$S(t) = A F(t) \text{ where } A = \frac{C_2 d \delta}{0.08848} \quad (5)$$

HF amplitude modulator

P/507/62/012/037/004/004
D271/D308

d is the distance between plates, δ - effective attenuation of the circuit, and C_2 - capacitance in the output circuit. An expression is derived from (5) for the profile of the rotating screen. Constructional requirements and the enhanced effect of the residual capacitance, if the distance between the plates is made very small, lead to another version of the modulator in which the output circuit is constituted by a resistance and capacitance in parallel, and the modulator acts as a capacitive potential divider. The advantages of the modulator are: linearity over a wide range of input voltages, simplicity of construction avoiding a complex function generator, and a very wide range of modulation depth which corresponds to a 64 dB ratio in the described model and could be brought to 80-100 dB if double screening was introduced. The disadvantage is the mechanical driving system. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji (Institute of Industrial Telecommunication)

Card 2/2

KREPTSOV, A.

AID P - 2307

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 12/24

Author : Kreptsov, A.

Title : ~~Build up conditions for the development of sport~~
(letter to the editor)

Periodical: Kryl. rod., 6, 15, Je 1955

Abstract : A member of the regional aeroclub of Ivanovo complains about the present method of granting titles of "Master of Sport". He asserts that this method retards the growth of parachute sport. He analyses errors and suggests improvements.

Institution: DOSAAF, Aeroclub of Ivanovo

Submitted : No date

KREPUKA, Istvan, dr.

Brain tumor simulating rhinogenic brain abscess. Orv.hetil.
101 no.2:53-55 Ja '60.

1. Budapesti Istvan korhaz, ful-gege osztaly.
(BRAIN neoplasms)
(GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME diag.)
(BRAIN ABSCESS diag.)
(NOSE dis.)

KREPUSKA, Istvan, dr.

Cerebral complications in inflammation of the sphenoid sinus.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.34:1205-1208 21 Ag '60.

1. Budapesti Istvan Korhaz, Orr-Ful Gegeosztaly.
(SPHENOID SINUS dis)
(BRAIN dis)

KREPUSKA, Istvan, dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa (Budapest)

Dr. Geza Krepuska, the founder of modern otology in Hungary; in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his birth. Term tud kozl
5 no.9:413-415 S '61.

KREPUSKA, Istven. Dr.

On the development of otology. Term tud kozl 5 (93) no.3 131-132
Mr. '62.

KREPUSKA, Istvan, dr., kivalo orvos, az orvostudományok kandidátusa
(Budapest)

Operations for improving hearing. Term tud kozl 7 no.8:355-358
Ag '63.

CHUMAKOV, N.N.; SHIFRIN, A.R.; SMIRNOV, A.G.; KREPYSHEV, D.G.; VYSOTSKIY,
A.I.; KUZ'MINA, N.M.; STEPANOVA, N.N.

Control of athlete's foot among workers of a plant producing rubber
and industrial goods. Sov. med. 25 no.5:149-151 My '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i verexicheskikh bolezney Yaroslavskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. N.N.Chumakov) i Yaroslavskogo
oblastnogo venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach D.G.Krepyshev).
(RINGWORM) (FOOT-DISEASES)

Handwritten: 1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

ZHEREBIN, B.M., inzhener; KAZARNOVSKIY, G.Ye., inzhener [deceased];
KREPYSHEV, N.V., inzhener; MINKIN, V.M., inzhener.

Performance of the Kuznetsk Combine blast furnaces under
increased gas pressure. Stal' 15 no.12:1063-1073 D '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Stalinsk--Blast furnaces)

Krepyzhev, N.V.

Distr: 4E2c

18
✓ Rebuilding Blast Furnace No. 8. N.V. Krepyzhev. (Metallurgy, 1956, (8), 6). The furnace, at Kuznetsk, was increased in volume from 1183 to 1310 m³ and equipped with air cooling below the hearth using 4-6 in. steel pipes and consuming 16000-18000 m³/hr of air. An electric tap-hole gun with piston pressure of 160-200 t can close the iron notch while on full blast and at full top pressure.

3

KREPYshev N.V.

AUTHOR: Kreypshev, N.V. 217
TITLE: Reconstruction of No. 2 blast furnace. (Rekonstruktsiya domennoy pechi No. 2.)
PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No. 2, p. 5, (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: During relining the useful volume of No. 2 blast furnace at the Kuznetsk-Metallurgical Combine was increased from 1 163 - 1 310 m³ by reducing lining thickness. To protect the hearth pad and foundations, under-hearth cooling by air passing through 100-150 mm diameter seamless steel was installed; two "Sirocco" No. 10 fans (rating 16-18 thousand m³ per hour) pumped the air, whose temperature rose by 3-4 °C during its passage through the tubes after two months operation. For the hearth, carbon, firebrick and carbon-firebrick refractories were installed. A 160-200 ton piston-pressure clay gun of Kuznetsk construction, improved distributor sealing, a valve for rapidly disconnecting the furnace from the gas system and the automation of stove operation and of the complete charging operation are the other main new features.

1 photograph.

AUTHOR: Krepyshev, N.V.

SOV/130-58-11-2/16

TITLE: Air Cooling of Nr 2 Blast Furnace Hearth Pad (Vozdushnoye okhlazhdeniye leshchadi domennoy pechi No 2)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 11, pp 3 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 800-m³ blast furnace built in the nineteen-thirties soon developed overheating of the foundations but cooling of the pad as recommended by I.G. Polovchenko and I.D. Semidn (ref 1) was not adopted. In the first major repairs (1936-1944) of the furnaces at the KMK (KMC) the large bears present were not removed but covered with rails and blooms and built round with new bricks, the gap being rammed with chrome iron ore (Fig 1). These hearths lasted well but from 1945 complete rebuilding of the hearth was adopted: cooling arrangements remained unchanged but fixed thermocouples were provided under the hearth and these showed the rapid heating (Fig 2) of the foundations. From 1953 capsules of radioactive material were built in under the hearth. In that year furnaces Nrs 3 and 4 broke out because of cracks in the brickwork and foundations. At the suggestion of Academician I.P. Bardin additional coolers were installed to improve

Card 1/3

Air Cooling of Nr 2 Blast Furnace Hearth Pad SOV/130-58-11-2/16

hearth cooling and other measures were also adopted (Fig 3). In the 1955 rebuilding of Nr 1 furnace some carbon-containing refractory was used in the hearth and the stove coolers were extended down to the base of the pad, but overheating still occurred (Fig 4). Nr 2 furnace had more carbon, but not as much as originally planned, in the hearth, and construction was strengthened. Underhearth cooling in the form of four bunches of nine seamless steel tubes each laid on the top of the concrete was installed (Fig 5). The two central bunches have tubes of internal diameter 148 mm, those of the outer, 94. The inter-tube space was half filled with cement and then rammed with carbon paste. Two fans of 22,000 m³/hour capacity each at 150 mm water gauge were used. The furnace was blown in on 8.9.56 and has operated with a humidified blast (up to 25 g/m³) at about 2440 m³/min, a top pressure of 0.57-0.68 atm and a coefficient of utilization of blast-furnace volume of 0.672 - 0.660. The thermocouple indications (Table 3) show a great improvement of temperature

Card 2/3

Air Cooling of Nr 2 Blast Furnace Hearth Pad SOV/130-58-11-2/16

distribution and the small temperature rise of the cooling air (Table 2) suggests that the blowers of lower rating can be used.

There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet References

ASSOCIATION: KMK

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Zherebin, B.N. and Krepyshchev, N.V. SOV/133-59-1-3/23

TITLE: On the Problem of a Rational Design of a Blast-furnace
Hearth (K voprosu o ratsional'noy konstruktsii gorna)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 1, pp 10 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The durability of hearth bottoms of blast furnaces built in 1932-1934 and after their repairs in 1936-1944 (Figure 1) is briefly discussed. During repairs in 1945-1957 thermocouples were placed in the hearth bottoms which indicated that in 4-5 months after blowing in a considerable wear of the bottoms took place (Figure 2). Similar indications were obtained from radioactive indicators incorporated into the furnace hearth in 1953 (Figure 3). During capital repairs in 1953-1954 under-hearth cooling was not used but instead additional T-shaped coolers (Figure 4) were included as a continuation of stove coolers (proposed by I.P. Bardin) which considerably improved the removal of heat from the bottom. During rebuilding of Nr 1 furnace in 1955, carbon blocks were used in the metal receiving part of the hearth and plate coolers were prolonged up to the foundations. However, this did not improve the non-uniformity of the heat penetration into the hearth (Figure 5). In 1956 during

Card1/3

SOV/133-59-1-3/23

On the Problem of a Rational Design of a Blast-furnace Hearth

reconstruction of Nr 2 furnace carbon blocks were used in the hearth and bosh. The bottom of the hearth was air-cooled (Figure 6). Carbon blocks in the bottom were placed onto carburised chamotte bricks. The furnace was blown in in November, 1956. Its main operating data are given in Table 1 and the operation of underhearth cooling in Table 2. Temperature changes in the hearth and in the foundation and their comparison with similar changes in other furnaces is shown in Table 3. The total amount of heat which is being removed by the underhearth cooling amounts to 17.5 cal/min.m^2 while the heat being removed by the stove coolers amounts to 42.6 cal (1958 measurements). Changes in the hearth and hearth foundations are given in Table 3. At present, the degree of hearth erosion (based on radioactive indicators) is approximately the same as on other furnaces without underhearth cooling (Figures 7 and 8). A low temperature increase of the air used for underhearth cooling indicates that it is possible either to decrease the amount of air used for cooling at the same hearth height or at the same amount of air to decrease the height. It is concluded that the use of underhearth

Card2/3

SOV/133-59-1-3/23

On the Problem of a Rational Design of a Blast-furnace Hearth

air cooling leads to a substantial decrease and levelling out of the temperature at the bottom part of the hearth and foundations of the blast furnace. The use of carburised chamotte bricks does not increase the durability of the hearth bottom. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 3/3

L 27657-66 ENP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AF6018511

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/011/2050/2055

AUTHOR: Nesterov, L. V.; Krepyshov, N. Ye.; Mutalapova, R. I.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Derivatives of phosphorous acid. III. Arbuzov reaction in certain mixed phosphites

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1965, 2050-2055

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorous acid, ester, organic synthetic process, electron donor

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to confirm the hypothesis that if the difference in the Taft constants of two radicals of a mixed phosphite is sufficiently great (0.2 or greater), then the determining influence on the second step of the Arbuzov reaction is exerted by the initial polarization of the R-O bond, and the electron-donor radicals are predominantly split out, whereas, if the difference in the Taft constants is small (0.1 or less), but the radicals differ greatly enough in size and shape, then the steric factor becomes the determining factor: large substituents on the alpha-carbon atom of the radical prevent nucleophilic attack of the halogen ion, and the less cumbersome, although also less electron-donor radical is split out. Mixed esters with the following com-

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.26'118

L 27657-66

ACC NR: AP6018511

binations of radicals: n-amyl and beta-ethoxyethyl (almost the same weight, size, and shape, but differing greatly in Taft constants, -0.145 and /0.185) and n-amyl and beta-methoxyethyl (the electronegative radical is appreciably lighter). They were synthesized to eliminate the influence of steric factors on the second stage of the Arbuzov reaction and to demonstrate only the difference in the electronegativity of the radicals. All the radicals were primary, and there was a basis for assuming the possibility of splitting out. The more electron-donor radicals were found to be preferentially split out. The results of the reactions indicated that the rate of splitting out of aliphatic primary radicals in the second step of the Arbuzov reaction, with all other conditions equal, is determined not by the ease of attack of the halogen ion on the alpha-carbon atom of the radical, but by the initial polarization and consequent ease of cleavage of the R-O bond. The chromatographic research was completed by N. A. Aleksandrova. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13Nov64 / ORIG REF: 017 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 C.A.

KREPYSHEV, Ye.M.

Blood calcium of dogs following intravenous administration of
pinene (turpentine). Farm.1 toks. 10 no.6:43-47 N-D '47.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor P.I.Popov)
Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo vetrinarnogo instituta im. N.E.Baumana.
(Terpenes) (Blood--Analysis and chemistry)
(Calcium in the body)

CHERVYAKOV, D.K., prof.; TSAREV, S.G., dotsent; KREPYSHYEV, Ye.M., dotsent;
LOKTIOMOV, V.N., mladeniy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of chloracetophos, thiophos, and chlorophos on the development
of the larvae of the warble fly in cattle. Uch. zap. KVI 89:117-130
'62.

Use of phosphorus organic preparations for the treatment of tri-
chophytosis in animals. Ibid.:131-139

1. Laboratoriya khimioterapii (zav. - prof. D.K.Chervyakov)
Kazanskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

(MIRA 18:8)

KREPS, Ye.M.; IVANOV, I.I.

First All-Union Biochemical Congress. Biokhimiia 29 no.4:
791-798 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KREPA, Ye.M.; MANUKYAN, K.G.; PATRIKEYEVA, M.V.; SMIRNOV, A.A.;
CHENYAYEVA, Ye.Yu.; CHIRKOVSAYA, Ye.V.

Phospholipids of subcellular brain particles in chick embryogeny.
Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.1:16-25 Jan-F 1965.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii im. I.M. Sechenova
AN SSSR Leningrad. 2. Glavnyy redaktor "Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy
biokhimii i fiziologii" (for Krepa).

KREPS, Ye.M. (Leningrad)

A. A. Zavarzin's evolutionary ideas and the problem of functional
evolution. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.4:293-299
11-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KREPYSHEVA, A.N., kand.med.nauk; POPOVA, Ye.I.

Records of the city of Kazan on the epidemiologic effectiveness
of active immunization of children with killed polio vaccine.
Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:87-90 Ja-F'61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii (zav. - prof. A.E. Ozol) Kazanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta i Gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya.

*

18.7100

82584
S/148/60/000/006/009/010

AUTHOR: Krepysheva, L. B.

TITLE: The Effect of the Steel Cooling Rate on the Temperature and Incubation Period of Flake Formation 18

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 131-139

TEXT: The dependence of the flake formation temperature on the chemical composition, melting conditions and cooling rate of steel has as yet not been fully established. Additional studies into this problem were performed using 50X06 (50Kh06), 55XH (55KhN), 55XHM06 (55KhNMO6) and 55H (55N) steel grades. Specimens saturated with hydrogen were cooled and tempered. The specimens were cooled in water, oil, nitrogen jet, (P = 2.0 - 2.5 atm) in quiet air, and sand. The holding temperatures ranged from room temperature to the upper limit of flake formation. The tests showed that in the perlite steel group the most intense formation of flakes occurred in 55 KhN steel. They formed at the highest temperatures, shortest incubation periods and at all cooling rates. A lesser degree of flake sensitivity was observed in 50Kh06 and then in 55N steel. The 55KhNMO6 steel grade was the less flake sensitive of all the

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82584

S/148/50/000/006/009/010

The Effect of the Steel Cooling Rate on the Temperature and Incubation Period of Flake Formation

investigated steels due to its molybdenum content which showed a high carbide-forming capacity. It is concluded that depending on the chemical composition and the cooling rate, flake formation in steel is possible at any temperature within the α -range up to 500-600°C. Stresses caused by hydrogen and methane pressure in the voids promote flake formation. However, flakes may form in their absence, if diffused hydrogen and high thermal or structural stresses are present. Flake formation is promoted by tensile thermal stresses and inhibited by compressive stresses. The temperature of the onset of flake formation increases with higher cooling rates of steel. The incubation time at the given temperature decreases with higher cooling rates. It increases at a higher temperature of flake formation at the given cooling rate. There are 3 sets of graphs, 1 set of photos and 18 references: 11 Soviet, 4 German and 3 English. 4

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1959

Card 2/2

GRDINA, Yu.V.; KREPYSHEVA, L.B.

Mechanism of flake formation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
4 no.10:94-103 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Hydrogen content) (Metallography)

GRDINA, Yu.V.; KREPYSHEVA, L.B.

Theory on flake formation in steel (reply to I. E. Brainin's article). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: chern. met. 4 no.10:108-113 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Hydrogen content) (Metallography)

S/148/61/000/004/007/008
E071/E480

AUTHORS: Grdina, Yu.V. and Krepyshova, L.B.

TITLE: An investigation into the composition of the gaseous phase in steel saturated with hydrogen

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no.4, 1961, 126-133

TEXT: A knowledge of the composition of gas in steel saturated with hydrogen, particularly the confirmation of the presence of methane, is necessary for checking the existing views on the problem of the formation of flakes. For this purpose, the authors investigated the composition of the gaseous phase in samples of 18 types of alloy steels. Steel specimens (22 mm dia. 17 mm long) were saturated with hydrogen by two methods: a) retention for 24 hours in a hydrogen atmosphere at 1100°C with subsequent quenching in water; b) electrolytically, in a 5% sulphuric acid solution with additions of sodium sulphide over 5-7 days. Precautions were taken to collect all the gas evolved from the specimens during the storage period between saturation and extraction by a hot vacuum method. Some of the

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S/148/61/000/004/007/008

An investigation into the composition. E071/E480

electrolytically treated specimens were of a square cross-section and these were remachined after the saturation treatment in order to open the pores and to obtain a more complete evolution of gas at room temperature. The specimens were machined under water and the gas evolved was collected. No relationship was found between the amount of alloying element within a group of steels and the amount of gas evolved, or between the hydrogen content of steel and its flake sensitivity. A comparatively high, up to 46%, carbon monoxide content and a low, up to 5.3%, content or complete absence of methane was observed in gases evolved during hot extraction. The latter is explained by the low stability of methane at temperatures above 600°C. The gas content of electrolytically saturated specimens was higher than that of specimens saturated at high temperatures. Methane (up to 3.2%) was found in all electrolytically saturated specimens. Gases evolved at room temperature before the machining of specimens consisted mainly of hydrogen and nitrogen. Methane (up to 26%) and carbon monoxide were present in the gas collected during machining. After a deep etching of the electrolytically saturated specimens of all steels, a small number of flakes of random orientation was observed.

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An investigation into the composition. E071/E480

A microscopic investigation did not show any noticeable structural changes in the region of the flakes. In specimens saturated at high temperature, a decarburization of flake walls was observed. It is concluded that a certain amount of methane is present in steels that have been saturated with hydrogen at either high or low temperature. The formation of methane can take place in steel even at room temperature. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows:
Ref.8: I.H.Andrew, H.Lee, A.G.Quarrell. The Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, v. 146, 1942, no.2.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

Card 3/3

GRDINA, Yu.V.; KREPYSHEVA, L.B.

Possibility of thermal bursts and the role of stresses in floc
formation. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.1:75-79 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)
(Thermal stresses)

KREPYSHEVA, L. B.; DRUZHININ, V. V.

Susceptibility to flake formation in lederburi' class steels.
Izv. vys, ucheb. zav.; chern. met 7 no. 4:129-132 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

GRDINA, Yu.V.; KREPYsheva, L. B.

Top boundary temperature of flake occurrence in steel. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.6:125-129 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

S/020/63/148/005/018/029
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Nesterov, L. V., Sabirova, R. A., Krepysheva, N. Ye.,
Mutalapova, R. I.

TITLE: β -Hydroxy-alkyl-alkylene phosphites - a new type of phosphorous
acid esters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 5, 1963, 1085 - 1087

TEXT: β -Hydroxy-ethyl-ethylene phosphite (2-(2'-hydroxyethyloxy)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane (I) was obtained unexpectedly instead of β - β' -dihydroxy-triethyl phosphite by treating 1 mole ethyl ester of phosphorous salicylic acid with 2 moles ethylene glycol. This new type of phosphite, the first of a series, is a crystalline, slightly evil-smelling substance with its melting point at 50°C. It can be distilled in vacuo without decomposition; boiling point 86°C (9 mm Hg); it is easily soluble in alcohol, dioxane, warm ether and slightly soluble in benzene, benzine, and cold ether, and decomposes with water; it can best be purified by recrystallization from warm ether solutions after cooling to -85°C; it reacts with copper (I) salt and sulfur under self-heating. The structure was confirmed by 7 different types of synthesis. Additionally, the following homologs of I were obtained.
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β -Hydroxy-alkyl-alkylene...

S/020/63/148/005/018/029
B117/B186

β -hydroxy- α,α,β -trimethopropylpinaconylene-phosphite (2-(2'-hydroxy-1',1',2'-trimethopropoxy)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane (II), melting point 88 - 89°C, obtained from pinacol; β -hydroxy- α -methopropylpseudo-butylene phosphite (2-(LD-erythro-2'-hydroxy-1'-methopropoxy)-cis-4,5-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane) (III), melting point 82 - 85°C, obtained from mezo-butane diol-2,3; (pinaconylene designates the bivalent radical $-C(CH_3)_2C(CH_3)_2$, and pseudobutylene the radical $-CH(CH_3)CH(CH_3)$). The two homologs of (I) are crystalline substances, better soluble in organic solvents, than (I). They are decomposed by water. Alcohol hydroxyls of (I), (II), and (III) can be determined easily by the Chugayev-Tserevetinov method. The possibility of tautomerism was refuted by the synthesis of 2 isomers: hydroxyethylpinaconylene phosphite (2-(2'-hydroxyethoxy)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane) (IV) and β -hydroxy- α,α,β -trimethopropylethylene phosphite (2-(2'-hydroxy-1'-1',2'-trimethopropoxy)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane (V). (IV) and (V) proved to be two different substances: (IV) is a viscous liquid which decomposes on distillation and which does not crystallize at temperatures above -40°C; below -40°C it solidifies to a glassy mass. (V) is also a viscous liquid, crystallizing completely at 0°C and melting again at 20°C. The elementary analysis of

Card 2/3

β -Hydroxy-alkyl-alkylene...

S/020/63/148/005/018/029
B117/B186

all compounds gave satisfactory results.

ASSOCIATION: Institute organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kazan'
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR,
Kazan')

PRESENTED: July 12, 1962, by A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1962

Card 3/3

KRES, D.

Settlement in state forests. p.14

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L 30949-66

ACC NR: AP6023150

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/004/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Dominik, Josef--Dominik, I. (Lieutenant colonel; Doctor of medicine); Kresa, Zdenek (Doctor of medicine) 28
B

ORG: Otolaryngological Department, Military Hospital, Plzen (Otolaryngologické oddelení vojenské nemocnice)

TITLE: Influence of resonance ear protectors in lowering the occurrence of acoustic lesions in the army

SOURCE: Vojenské zdravotnické listy, no. 4, 1965, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: audition, acoustic biologic effect, protective clothing, military medicine

ABSTRACT: The audiometric test was used in 183 recruits to determine the value of resonance ear protectors in lowering the incidence of acoustic traumas caused by rifle firing. In the first 7 months of military duty, one-third of the recruits showed a definite deterioration of hearing in the high-frequency range, with a maximum at 20 dB and 4000 cycles. The group using the ear protectors had an incidence of damage of 19.2% compared with 37.2% for those not protected. The damage that occurred in spite of the protectors is due to the fact that the protectors are still produced in only one size, instead of the 5 or 6 sizes recommended. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables. [JMS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

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The influence of various physical factors and in particular of the speed of reversal of magnetization on the shape of the hysteresis loop is discussed. The dynamic hysteresis loop is defined and its importance discussed, several methods for recording it being given. Results of measurements on dynamic hysteresis loops of a metal with a rectangular magnetization curve are shown for various speeds of reversal of magnetization.

H. NOREL

Donatella Lino & Lino Lino

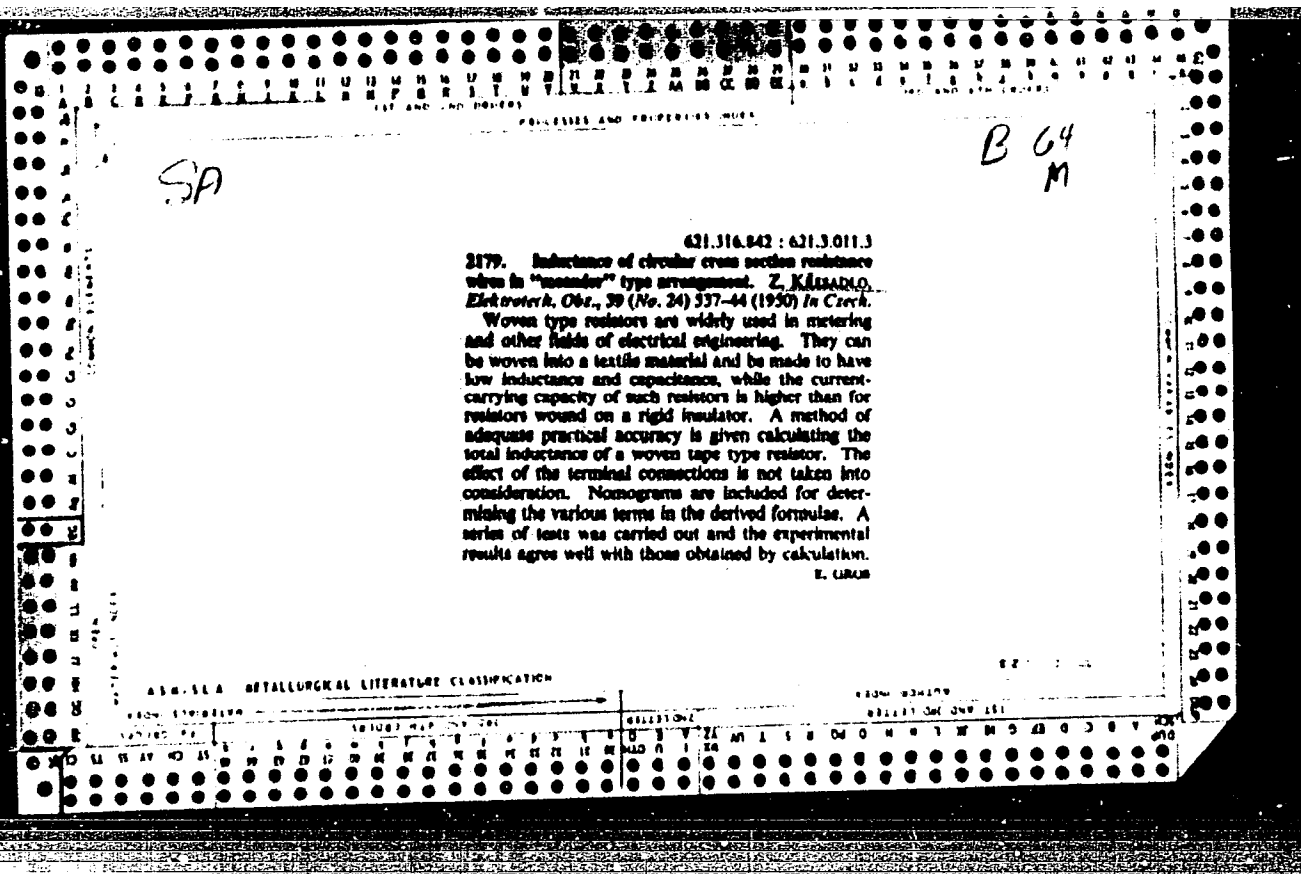
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To obtain successful results tests should be carried out under conditions resembling as closely as possible operational short-circuits. In experimental quenching chambers, the arc is usually produced by fusing a wire stretched between open contacts. The dependence of wire fusing time upon dimensions and material of the wire is investigated, giving the relation $t' = k d^2 / i$, where t' is fusing time, k a constant for the material of wire, d its diameter and i , the rate of increase of current.

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S. P. KRAUS